A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.1

Camp Douglas, U. T., Saturday Morning, June 4, 1864. 128

Daily Union Tedette. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

CAMP BOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY, OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

California & Nevada Territory Volunteer

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Cards, Circulars, Blank, Forms etc., --- etc., --- etc., IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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THE TARE

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Prom Bannack City, East Ichico, on Saturdays & r. M.

From all sattlements in Morthern Utah and Soda
Springs, Idaho Territory, on Wednesdays and Saturdays
at 4 r. M.

From all settlements in Southern Utah, he Cotton country, and all settlements in Southern Wednesdays, 5 r. M.
From Fillmore City, and all settlements illusors and Salt Lake City, on Wednesdays I'days, 5 r. M.

Progress of Opinion.

If we had time to think of it, there is nothing so extraordinary as the present state of the emancipation ques-tion in the United States. It is becom-ing plain to the dullest of comprehension among us, that slavery is dead.
Even Brooks, in Congress, give mournful assent to the fact. Governor Hall, of Missouri, signs the law calling a convention in that State, to bring about immediate emancipation, instead of waiting the term of years already the law there. The New York Herald plants itself upon the emancipation policy, and is probably as sincere as it is capable of being in regard to any-thing. And the National House of Representatives commands a goodly majority for every question which puts a general or particular question of freedom to slaves fairly on the record.

When we remember how stiffly this matter has been fought, by Copper-heads and conservatives of every stripe, up to the last few weeks even; and how to a recent date all the advantage gained in the direction of emancipation, has been in the shape of secondary or incidental questions, and not on the direct question itself, it seems more like a dream than a reality. True, it was announced in the beginning of the war that it must destroy slavery. But this declaration expressed more often a feeling than any distinct perception, or even expectation. Many uttered it who meant after all to do all they could to hinder it; and of such as hoped for its truth, the fears of many that it would some how fail to prove true, outnumbered their expectations. Too long had we been accustomed to be builtied and outraged on every question of freedom, and both its friends and foes had come to consent together that slavery was perpetual, so far as any sure probability of its extinction was concerned. And in so far as a confidence existed, with those who hoped to see the end of it, it was a faith rather than a sight.

But the fact, like old John Brown's soul, has been constantly "marching on" from the beginning. The very fact that the rebels had made war, determined a large number, on the instant. General Butler, from casting thirty-six—or fifty-six, or possibly more consecutive ballots for Jefferson Davis, to be the new President of the United States, declared, that if the South made war the North would fight her, and he was one of the North; and that a war would destroy slavery, and in a year's time he had on the harness. And from the day that he took the sword he has acted upon the theory of his prophecy.

But while a multitude in the same political position went with Butler, a multitude hung back:—slavery was too sacred a thing to be meddled with. They had worshipped the old smoky demon so long, that it was venerable in their eyes. Had it not always existed in our country, and did not our fathers, and the blessed Washington himself, uphold it? If we pulled that down,

would not the whole fabric tumble?

Besides, what was it that had been profitable if not slavery? Where were profitable if not slavery? Where were cetton and sugar, and the Southern trade without it? And were not these Southern slaveholders glorious fellows? Who would come North for travel and money spending if their craft were broken up. And then, were

not the slaves black, and was not Ham a vile fellow, and did not Canasa get eternally cursed? And so, between these fears and superstitions, and the smell of Ecyptian garlies, mother smell of Egyptian garlic, a motley crew of old Hunkers and Silver Greys, and fossilized men of many persua-sions, have singly and in packs fought on determining that come what would, the old Dragon should not be pulled down. At every shot that struck it, they raised a howl. As its legs and arms got broken, and the splinters flew hke rain, their frenzy was unbounded. Its indignities drew their curses, and its misfortunes their tears.

But neither threats, curses nor tears could stop the destruction. From the day the war began, slavery began to die. Every shell that exploded set loose a bevy of chattelized Africans. Every minie bullet set a pair of black legs running. legs running. Each march of an army enfranchised a district. The whole army became abolitionists. To send a boy to the army was to make a Wil-berforce. Abolitionism gleamed from every bayonet, and shone with every bayonet, and spoke with every musket shot. It made orations at Shiloh, and Donelson, and Murfreesboro, and Vicksburg. The Potomac army played "con-servative," and the Potomac army was humbled. McClellan blocked the wheels or emancipation, and he got run over and poked aside. Lincoln held hack till he saw ruin in every way but that. But the hour he uttered the Proclamation of Freedom; success perched upon his banners, and has never left him till this day. The path through the Red Sea was the only one that was safe, and that has been as the dry land.

New, we have got over the crest of the hill; the crisis of emancipation, as a fact, is passed. Its enemies are giving it up, and joining in with the multitude that decree it. And those who have watched the tides of public opinion in this country for the past twenty years will know what now to expect. Freedom—freedom to all, Around went the steward with his black as well as white—will be the hat again, and finally pulled up at the most popular thing the nation has elder's stand. known since the Revolution. When a great course of public policy is once understood to be decided on, it is wonderful how the people of this nation will fall in with it. Thus the old Whig party gave up, one after aother, the great measures for which they had fought many a political campaign—high tariff, national bank, and subtreasury included. Thus the nation had settled on subserviency to slavery, though they abhorred the thing by

Now, then, that freedom is decreed, settled thing, as sure to come as the on the table swelled to the requisite day is to dawn, and those who oppose amount. it will be as owls in the day time; you will have to hant them in impenetrable thickets. Vallandinghams will be like serpents bottled in museums; Voorhees as the tusks of wild boars laid up on shelves, rare and curious; while the Woods and Cox's will go into the garret, among dry and useless herbs. Heaven speed the day.—Chicago Trab.

SENDING ROUND THE HAT.—An American describes the course pursued by a preacher on circuit, in making a congregational collection, in the following amusing terms:

"We had a visit from the presiding elder of our district at one of our quarterly meetings. We had not paid our circuit preacher ary dime, as the boys say, and we expected a scourging from the elder.

Well, we were not disappeinted. The elder preached us a moving discourse from the text, Owe no man anything. At the close of his sermon he came at once to the subject in hand.

Brethren, said he, have you paid Brother anything this year? Nothing at all, I understand. Well, now, your preacher can't live on the air, and you must pay up, that's the idea. He need's twenty-five dollars, and must have it ! Steward, we'll take up a collection now?

Here some of the audience near the door began to fslide fout on mellan

Don't run | don't run | exclaimed the elder. 'Steward, lock that door, and fetch me the key!' he continued, coming down out of the pulpit, and taking his seat by the table-stand in

The steward locked the door, and deposited the key on the table, by the side of the elder.

'Now steward,' said be, 'go round with the bat. I must have twenty-five dollars out of this crowd before one of you shall leave this house is to find

Here was a "fix !" The congregation were taken all aback. The old folks looked astonished; the young tittered. The steward gravely proceeded to the discharge of his official duties. The hat was passed around and at length deposited on the elder's table. The elder poured out 'the funds' on the table, and counted the amount. "Three dollars and a half I. A slow start brethren! Go round again stern

start, brethren! Go round again, stew-ard. We must pull up a heap stronger than that !"

"Nine dollars and three quarters I Not enough yet. Go round again, steward l'

Around goes the steward the third

"Twelve dollars and a half! Mighty slow, brethren I 'Fraid your dinners will get cold before you get home to

eat 'em. Go round again, steward l'By this time the sudience began to be fidgety. They evidently thought the joke was getting to be serious. But the Elder was relentless. Again and again circulated the indefatigable hat, and slowly, but surely, the "pile"

"Twenty-four dollars and a half I Only lack a half dollar. Go round

Only lack a-half dollar. Go round again, steward !"

Just then there was a tap on the window from the outside; a hand was thrust in, holding a half-dollar between the thumb and finger, and a young fellow from the outside exclaimed—

"Here, parson, here's your money! Let my gal out to there; I'm tired of waiting for her!"

It was the last straw that broke the camer's back; and the congregation burst into a roar of laughter.

HOTEL PARK Samages and Ilver three times a day, bas and and

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING JUNE 4, 194

What is the Object?

While the result of the Cleveland Convention (if anything so wanting in all the elements of authority ought to be dignified with such a name) takes no one by surprise—it having long been a foregone concl minds of the class of men whose names figure in its proceedings, that President Line must be defeated at any rate and by what means soever; still it is painful to see that incorruptible honesty, unswerving patriotism and (we will venture to add) a degree of success, under most discouraging circumstances which but few men in his position could have compassed, should all be so powerless to weaken the hostility and malignant hatred of a certain class of hot-headed fanatics in oar

Now every member of that convention knows full well now, and knew then, that their candidate announced can never be elected; the signs of the will of the people are too clear to be for one instant mistaken, and if anything were wanting to manifest what the result of an election must be, it would be found in the almost unanimous action (lately published in our telegraphic columns) of nearly all the Legislatures of the various States, by which President Lincoln was proclaimed the first choice of the people for the Presidency. Even the cumbrous and antirepublican method of electing by an electoral vote, and not by direct voice of the people, will not suffice to put any other candidate than Lincoln into the Presidential Chair; while to talk of the possibility of electing Fremont, well known and fully fathomed as he is by a vast majority of the people, is most unmitigated trash, and every sensible man knows it to be so. But it may be said shrewd men were in attendance at that Convention, and they would not have lent their aid to anything that did not offer a prospect of success. True, we grant to a certain extent, but what is the kind of success they aim at? What is the object in view, and what good result do these men individually expect to reap from the

We answer, that a large number of the same men who have from the very beginning been the firebrands of the Senate, the House of Representatives, the forum and the political meeting-finding it impossible to indoctrinate the President with their wild theorizing in politics, and that he has more regard for his oath of office than for their peculiar phase of monomania, (whatever that may be) are determined to leave no stone unturned to oust him, while to these there are added as allies, all those of doubtful patriotism, shaky loyalty. and unstable political faith, who, by their previous manifestations of just these qualities are quite convinced that while Lincoln remains at the head of affairs, there is no show for them in the scramble for office, and that in his distribution of the loaves and fishes, no crumbs will remain for them. The first class wish a man imbued with their theoretic delusions in politics—the second, any change whatsoever, since change must give them a show for office, which at present, they cannot important to the soldiers of this command, as have, and the two classes have united upon Fremont in this Convention, not with any definite idea of carrying his election, but with matter in their hands, and the soldi the certainty that they are likely to divide the strength of the Union men, and that then, among hands, something favorable to themselves may turn up, which something in this case means anything that might defeat President Lincoln.

This is their object, and it is fit that the people should mark the movement, knowing full well that no such blow could possibly befal us in our present conflict with rebellion, as would be the loss of prestige to the Union cause inflicted by an election which should carry, even by implication, to the minds of the rebels of the Confederacy, any idea of a wavering in the support accorded by the loyal masses to the previous and present policy of this Administration, and while we have no fears of the result, we warn the people fully and fairly of the nature of the evil work in which these men openly, and their supporters secretly, have been and are now engaged.

Trans ar raw Foar,—The soldiers just pald of at Fort Churchill are having a jolly time, if all accounts be true, while the outsiders and hangers on are reaping a harvest of greenbacks. Gambling and drunkenness are the order of the day, and we were informed last night that upwards of forty men had found their way into the guard house already.—Virginia (Nevada) Union, May 29.

We have seen paragraphs similar to the above in quite a number of our Nevada exchanges, and while we cannot but regret that the facts should be such among the soldiers now at Fort Churchill as to give rise to such reports—we must highly felicitate ourselves and the command here, on the different state of affairs presented by a pay day at Camp Douglas. Our soldiers here did let themselves foolishly loose on one (the first) pay day after our arrival here, but since, with rare exceptions, they seem to have come to the conclusion that this thing of having "a high old time" about pay day, was discreditable in the first place, and did not pay in the second.

It would probably be difficult to find in any other equally large command of soldiers, so many men who are temperate on principle as are to be found in the command in this district; and while this is in great measure owing to the respect entertained by the soldiers for their relatives at home, their commanding officers and themselves the agency of the Order of Good Templars, long since established in the 3d regiment, and branch Lodges of which are found at all the Posts in this district, is not to be ignored as having greatly contributed thereto. Intemperance here is at any time the exception, not the rule, and habits of intemperance in this command involve loss of caste among the enlisted men. Those Nevada volunteers will probably give a better account of themselves, when brought in contact with this command, and under the immediate and latent influences of Garrison Lodge, No. 65, I. O. G. T. We hope and trust such may be the case!

THAT Dog.—That famous canine has been found—the genuine article and no mistake this time! We shall not deprive the absent editor of a splendid opening for a leader by narrating particulars. Suffice it to say that there is joy in the domicile of the Captain, and that the mansion whence the animal was taken mourns in sack cloth and ashes!!

NEW PAPER.—We have received two copies of the Daily Messenger, a new morning paper lately established at Gold Hill. Nevada Terri tory. It is well gotten up and we heartily wish it the success which, to judge by its advertising columns, it is in the fair way to

BANNACK EXPRESS Co .- This energetic Company having quite a number of passengers engaged in advance. started out an extra for East Bannack on Thursday morning, making the second extra started out by them during the past week for East Bannack and the intervening country.

A Move in the Right Direction,

The following Circular, published under date of May 22d, '64, by Geo. S. Evans, Adj't-Gen. of the State of California (late Col. 2nd Cav., C. V.) comes in the nick of time and is well as to the other soldiers of California-Brokers and shavers have too long had this fore discharged having no definite knowledge of the method of going to work to procure their dues from the State, have in frequent instances been victims of these swindlers. All this (or at least most of it) has arisen from the want of just such definite and practical information as is herein presented, and we are authorized to thank the Adj't-Gen., in the name of the soldiers here, for his zeal in behalf of their interests, thus so signally manifested :

of their interests, thus so signally manifested:

WHERKAS, it is a fact patent that all, or nearly all, of the claims of California Volunteers for their additional pay of \$5 per month, due from the State of California, when the soldier is honorably discharged, under the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of the enlisted men of the California Volunteers in the service of the United States." approved April 27, 1863, are sent to the office by brokers and speculators, and knowing that the soldier, in the end, receives but a pittance of the amount that he is entitled to, and that, therefore, the good intent of the law, to-wit: "For

the retter of the enlisted men," is almost entirely frustrated, and the soldier defrauded of a portion of his just and hard earned dued; therefore, I issue this circular to all to whom it may concern, notifying them that there is no combersome machinery to be worked, nor circumlocution office to be gone through in order for the discharged soldier to obtain his pay from the State; but, on the contrary, the law is plain and simple in its workings.

Each soldier, when he is honorably discharged upon a certificate of disability or for any other cause before the expiration of his term of service, should receive from his commanding officer one additional certificate or final statement (such as the General Government pays him upon), indorsed "copy for Adjutant General of California." File that in this office and all is done, The Adjutant General will

and all is done, The Adjutant General will then make his certificate on the back thereof of the amount due, and file it with the Board of Examiners, who, after passing upon it will file the same with the State Controller, who warrant on the State treasury will issue his warrant on the State tree for the amount so certified to. The soldier en go to the Controller's office in person and draw his warrant, or he can send a power of attorney to a friend here to draw it for him.

And here let me say to you, soldiers, that there is no cost attending this course, and that your claim, as soon as certified to by the Ad utant General, is worth at least nin on the dollar. Any respectable banking house will give you that amount for it. GEO. S. EVANS, Adj't Gen'l of Cal.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

SANDY HOOK, June 1st.

The Australasian from Liverpool, 21st, Queenstown 13th: Great anxiety is felt to learn the result of the battles in Virginia. The Confederate loan declined three per cent.; at last quotations, 6374. The continental news is unimportant. A report that Grant had defeated Lee was the only topic of conversation and caused an unsettled feeling in commercial cir-

New York, May 31st.

An Atlanta dispatch to the Richmond Enquirer, dated the 26th, says: The people of Northern Georgia, are crowding into Atlanta, awaiting the impending struggle. The Relief Committee is doing all it possibly can, and appeals to the people of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, to aid them. Immediate help is needed for the destitute women and children.

Sr. Louis, June 1st.

A Rolla telegram to head-quarters dated 30th, states that a train of Union refugees from Jacksonport, Arkansas, under escort of a detachment of the 2d Wisconsin cavalry, was attacked at Salem, Ark., by 300 guerrillas. The entire train was burned; eighty men and some women killed. On Friday last, ten men of the same regiment being separated from the main body were surrounded by guerrillas; five were killed, the others escaped. The bodies of those killed were subseently found stripped and wit throats cut.

An arrival from Little Rock represents all quiet in that vicinity.

Joe Shelby left Brownsville two weeks ago with a force estimated at 1,600 or 2,000. General West with several companies of cavalry has been sent against him. Shelby is represented as well mounted.

At a fancy dress ball in Paris, France, recently, a lady was seen in a very low-necked-dress, wide, floating and waving an abundance of green gauze. She was politely asked by a gentleman what she personated. "The sea, Monsieur." "At low tide, then, sea, Monsieur." "At low tide, then, It seems to us that the expression." The lady blushed and the sion "officers and men," is far from begentleman smiled.

GOLD OV pendent thinks pendent thinks a great say be experienced by shipping land instead of by steamer "If we estimate the gold p the pext year at \$88,000,000, silver product at \$12,000,000 have an aggregate weight of pounds per day; and supposing above proportions to be preser load of 2,400 pounds would be about \$140,000. It is said the protest of freight and insurance rates of freight and insurance to near five per cent, which amount to \$1,000 or a load of pounds. Everybody knows that le than one-half of the above would pay freight and insurance on land. Again, if we take the gold pro-duct alone, leaving out the silver, we shall have \$600,0000 in a load of \$100. pounds. This, at two per cent for freight and insurance, would give the overland carrier some \$12,000 instead of some \$30,000 as now paid. It is believed that all the treasure n shipped from the Western coast be transmitted overland for about one dollar per pound. At this rate, 75 tons of gold would cost \$150,000, and if we paid the insurance at one perce on \$28,000,000, we shall have \$380,000 more, making an aggregate of \$530,000 as the whole cost, whereas the present rates by steamer, amount to \$1,900,000. The Overland Mail Company is now receiving \$1,000,000 per annum for carrying the mail. It is estimated that their mail freight will average about 1,000 pounds per day for the whole distance, each way, day for the whole counting one way, or equal to one ton, counting one way, If this be so, it is clear that they cor afford to carry seventy-five tons more for about \$330,000, which is less than one per cent."

A FEMALE SOLDIER BOY .- Mary Ellen Wise, the bold soldier boy that turned out to be a woman, will leave this city to-day for her home in Huntington county, Indiana. She has been in the army nearly two years, has been in six battles and many skirmishes, has carried her musket and punished hard tack like a veteran. She gave us a little outline of her history, ing she would be eighteen next Feb ruary. She enlisted in April, 1861, in consequence of a home made unpleasant by a step-mother, and joined Com pany I, in the Thirty-fourth Indiana, in which company she had a brother. With the regiment she went to Pitts burg Landing, took part in the battle of Shilob, was on Corinth's bloody field, but escaped unhurt there, to be severely wounded at Stone River by a musket ball in the side. From there by hospital boat to Louisville, where she went into a hospital, and had ber sex discovered the first time the wound was dressed. After weary months of pain she was once more well, and was sent home; but she, feeling it was no home, staid only a week in the neighborhood, and went to Indianapolis, where she re-enlisted in Company A he Sixtyway here with the regiment she was recognized by one of the train guards, who saw her in the hospital at Louis ville, and she was arrested by the military conductor and sent to Col. Hor ner, Provost Marshal. She says likes to be a soldier first-rate, and went in because she loved the Union and was anxious to fight for it. This girl, erratic as her course may have been, has patriotism enough to put to shame the deeds of some of our so called Union men. Browned with ann and wind, with short hair worn boys fashion, and in uniform, there is pe ing to betray her sex except the head.

Nashville Press.

ing complimentary to officers.

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The Plain Sensible Man Grant.

A Chicago cotemporary furnishes us with some happy reflections on the plain sensible man GRANT, in whose hands the national armies are placed with great hope, and who is working for the nation's glory with no parade but that of rough, incessant, deter-mined and irresistible pressure against the pertinacious and yet confident

enemy:

Gen. Grant with his rusty shoulder straps, old felt hat and blouse cigar in mouth, and mounted on his favorite pony, plodding through the rain and horrible Virginia mud on his way to the front, met a dashing equipage drawn by four spirited steeds, with colored driver, bearing one of his subordinates-Gen. Ingalls-and the telegraph tells us there was mutual sur-prise. We should judge there would be. The spruce young clerk on six hundred a year is apt to be surprised, when driving his two-forty horse up when driving his two-forty horse up Michigan avenue, he meets old Crossus, the millionaire and his employer, trudging his way home on foot. Gen. Grant in his plain, earnest, homely style of life was undoubtedly surprised to find a Brigadier in a fourhorse carriage, riding in state and style, and undoubtedly thought for the moment that he was not up to the spring fashions of the Army of the Potomac. During his experience with the army of the West he had never seen four-horse carriages, corps balls, potted shrimps, Cliquot, fiddles, or patent leathers. And as he returned the military salute and plodded slowly on in the rain, we can imagine the old veteran trying to discover by what strategy or system of tactics, these gewgaws tended to put down the rebellion.

And undoubtedly General Ingalls was surprised also, and got as far back on the back seat as possible, and wished his four-horse team could by some magic be transmuted into the sorriest Rosinante that ever staggered, and himself into as woful a plight as ever the good knight of La Mancha was in. And as the four horses pranced along we can imagine that the General's remarks to the darkey driver savored more of emphasis than

elegance.

Grant evidently believes that the only kind of carriage good for anything in the service is a gun carriage. While the fact that it pleases General Ingalls to ride in a four-horse carriage may not at all reflect upon his skill or his bravery, still it is patent to every one that the army will fight better with bare hands than in kid gloves, and that the little requirements of fashion might as well be dropped on the battle-field. Gen. Grant has gone to Virginia with a western fashion which he will introduce, and which can be adopted without balls, fetes or four-horse carriages—that of meeting, fighting and whipping the enemy by sword, ball and bayonet. The only dance in Virginia will be the dance of death, and the only balls will be those of cold lead and plenty of them.

A fire eating Irishman, covered with wounds received in duels, challenged a barrister, who gratified him by accepting. The duellist, unable to stand without support, requested that he might have a prop. "Suppose," said he, "I lean against this mill-stone?" "With pleasure," replied the lawyer, "on condition that I may lean against the next!" The challenger burst into a fit of laughter at the joke, and suppose he more black first the same against the same and against the same and against the same and against the same and against the same ag and swore he would not fight so good humored a gentleman.

One of the laziest men in this country resides in Iowa. As a sample of his inertia, we would mention that the only reason he don't get married is because he is too lazy to "stand up."

Pray py lord," said a gentle-an to a rather whimsical judge, "what is the distinction between law and equity courts."

"Very little in the end," replied his lordship; "they only differ so far as time is concerned, At common law, you are done for at once; in equity, you are not so easily disposed of. The one is prussic acid, the other landanum.

Lady Mary Montague, the fa-mous wit and beingly, made the most sarcastic observation that was ever published about her own sex. goes far," said my lady, "to reconcile me to being a woman, when I reflect that I am thus in no danger of marry-

FOR THE KOOTENAY MINES.

The Bannack City Express Line, is now extended from Great Salt Lake City, U. T., to the Kootenay Mines, British Possessions, Via:

Bannack City, Neyada City, Virginia City, Frenchiown, Deer Lodge, Gold Creek, Hell Gate, Pend' Oreliles Mission, Halfbreed Settlement and Fort Kootenay to the Kootenay Mines, British Possessions.

Passengers and Express matter conveyed.
May 27th, '64-jy1 A. J. OLIVER & CO. May 27th, '64-jy1

NOTICE.

A meeting of the miners of the West Mountain Mining
District, Utah Territory, will be held at the Government Reserve, Rush Valley, on Saturday, June 11th,
1864, for the purpose of dividing the District.

By request of a majority of the uniners.

JAMES S. WARREN,
my 25-td

Deputy Recorder.

W. I. APPLEBY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Clerk of the U.S. Supreme Court for Utah. DEBTS COLLECTED, DEEDS POWERS OF ATTOR-NEY etc., carefully drawn up for the States and Europe. Depositions, Acknowledgements etc., taken according to Law for any of the States or Territories. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice, and on liberal terms. OFFICE at my residence on Market Street, one and a half blocks west of the market house, Great Salt

GOODRICH HOUSE, Bannack City Idaho Territory.

This House is now open for the accom-

Patrenage Solicited.

W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

JOHN AVONDET,

Near Public Square, 8th Ward, Salt Lake City Coats, Pantaloons, Vests and all man-ner of articles for ladies, such as Dresses, Necker Oner of articles for ladies, such as Dresses, Necker chiefs, Ribbons, Gloves, etc., cleaned and renovated on the shortest notice and in the most approved style

GEO. HIGGINS,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT

Virginia City, Idaho Territory.

Consignments Solicited Terms, moderate.

REFERENCES: Clark & Co., Bankers, and Bodenburg & Kahn, Salt Lake City; W. Hussey & Co., Denver City, Colorado Territory, and Roe & Co., Virginia City, Idaho Ter't'y. my9plm

VIRGINIA HOTEL. VIRGINIA CITY, I. T.

The proprietor is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patrohage, and assures them they will find at his Hotel every comfort in the way of Lodgings—while the Tables will be furnished with the best the market affirds.

Fine Corral Accommodations On the premises; also, an Insurance Ranch where all kinds of stock may be turned out with perfect security. ar28p6w M. W. BROWN

JAMES LINFORTH. COMMISSION MERCHANT, 208 BATTERY STREET, San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. ap2tf

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Sat Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings, stere.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the abortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States.

Apr9-tf

PATRICK LYNCH.

Co-Partnership Notice.

ME have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Gana, of Sar Francisco, and the firm will herbacker be styled Ranson Horr & Co., instead of Ransohoff Bro., as heretofore.

RANSOHOFF BRO.

8. L. City, April 4th, 1864.

ENIGRANTS and PRESSUTE To East Bannack, Virginia, Boss. Mines and Orego will flight it to their interest to traval by the way of the ferry for the simple reason that it is the Barr an NEAREST road to any of the above places. MEEKS & CINSON, ap28pm

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

EAST BANNAOK CITY

IDAHO TERRITORY

THE great through U. S. mail to East Banasck will leave Salt Lake City twice a week. (every Monday and Thursday morning) at 8 o'clock, z. W. in spleadid four horse Troy coaches, via Box Rider, Cache Valley settlements and Soda Springs.

Schedule Time 5 days and 8 hours.

Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in ght spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada and Gallatin cities and the mining districts east of the mountains. Every attention paid to passengers for Hannack of intermediate points.

Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel D. Sirrine, Salt Lake House, or to the maderigned, South Temple street, first block west of

E. M. Morgan, Bannack City, Idaho Territory, Agent. apr27-1f L. I. SHITH, Proprietor.

CLEAVELAND & HEREFORD, Auction and Commission Merchants,

Capacious Storage, etc., etc.

Nevada City, Idaho Territory

New York HOLLADAY & HALSEY, BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency. Cash paid for Government Vouchers. Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on

San Francisco, Cal., Virginia City, Idaho, Denver City, Colorado, Atchinson, Mansas,
Deportland, Oregon and
Victoria, British Cotumbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale.

AUSTIN M. CLARK, JNO. W. KERR. MILTON E. CLARK

Clark & Co., ANKERS Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

GOLD DUST and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver. Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Brexel & Co., Philadelphia. apltf

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO. BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE, The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Sali Lake House, East Tomple Street. approx

ASSAY OFFICE. H. W. KEARSING, formerly of New York City

ASSAYER AND REFINER.

aving opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now pre-pared to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction. Office, first building East of the Cavalry quarters, Camp Douglas.

PAXTON & THORNHURGH, \ E. WHEATON,

PAXTON, THORNBURGH & CO., BANKERS.

mod baDraw on

Virginia, Sasramento, Marysville and San Francisco.

Buy Drafts, Cartificates of Deposit, County Warrants and other securities.

Purchase Bullion, and advance on the same for Comago at the Mint.

Receive Deposits, make Collections, and transact. Receive Deposits, make Collections, and transact general Banking business. feb24-tf

H. W. THEALL, PAXION, THORNBURGH & Co.

ASSAY OFFICE THEALL & CO

AUSTIN, Nevada Territory. Gold and Silver Bullion and Ores of every generation, leited and Assayed. Raturns made in Bars or Coin. We guarantee the correctness of our Assays. All business entrasted to our care will be promptly no accurate attended to

ees entrusted to our care will be promptle ely attended to.

THEALL & CO.

Bedington & Go. Smotar essence of lamages ginger.

peeting condemnatin this city with his valuable preparation containing in a highly contentrated (form all this properties of the Annals reportrated form all this properties of the Lineal linger, has become one of the most pepular demost emedies, for all diseases of the stomack and disease

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all perso-covering from debility, whether produced by fet

period.

It gives immediate relief to masses, caused by siding in a railroad car, or by see sickness or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for gout, rhousestism, neuralgia, etc.

Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable.

Resource & Co., Proprieters.

All and 418 Front street,

Bas Francisco.

one our became year to bear Stop that Coughing!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the own destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWBLL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the very best remedy ever compounded at the cure of Coughs, & Ids, Sore Threat, Asthma, Wheeling Cough, Bronshits and Consumption. Thousands people in California and Oregon have been already be ented by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

And with one accord give it their unqualified approba-tion. We now address ourselves to all who are unac-quainted with this, the greatest Panacca of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Turoat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S.

Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it.

This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the tasts; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all-circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Prancisco accompanying every bettle of

NEWBLL'S and youngels PULMONARY SYRUP. 1890

bonting in that views

REDINGTON & Co., Agente,

And for sale everywheren mitton Mains he ordered han to st-

DR. TOWNSLEY'S

ad awaNDIAN dad bib

VEGETABLE TOOTH AGHE ANODYNE

Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is

Warranted to Curathe Toothache in One Minute,

Caused by decay in the tooth. It will care seery on the guma. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will care gum boils, heal and remove all secretarists of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found yaluable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian proportion, and the recipe for imating it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or infeiral substances whatever. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.

Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction when one 25 cent bottle will care instantaneously? Sold by all the principal druggists, and by

Dr. Mott's

VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

richnish of served. They might have

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Feyers, and all Bilious Diseases.

These pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted. After being used once, the porson having used them will use no others.

For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicit

A. L. Scover & Co., Proprietors, For sale everywhere, Try them! Try them!

REDINGTON & CO...

116 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,

Swindling Operation.—We were told yesterday of a new kind of swindle, says the Virginia Union of the 26th, which was practiced upon an unsuspecting gentleman in this city with complete ancreas. complete success. An individual, with whom he was slightly acquainted, came to him with a fine gold watch, worth two hundred dollars, and wanted to pawn it for a few days for seventy-five dollars. As the security was ample the money was advanced, and the gentleman took possession of the watch. In a short time the other man came back, said that he thought he could raise one hundred dollars upon it, and borrowed it for an hour, promising to return within that time and pay back the money lent him, if successful, or, if nusuccessful, to give back the watch. The allotted time expired, hour after hour passed by, the gentleman became mneasy and at last placed the affair in the hands of the police, but it is doubtful whether the swindler will be found, er even if so, whether he can be made to disgorge the property.

During the battle of Shiloh an officer hurriedly rode up to an Aid, and inquired for Grant. "That's him with the field-glass," said the Aid. Wheeling his horse about, the officer furiously rode up to the General, and, touching his cap, thus addressed him: "Sheneral, I vants to make one report: Schwartz's Battery is took."
"Ha!" says the General, "how was that?" "Vell, you see, Sheneral, the d-t Shesheshionists come up in de front of us, and de d-t Shesheshnists come up in de rear of us, Schwartz's Battery vas took.". "Well, sir," said the General, "you of course spiked the guns." "Vat!" exclaimed the Dutchman in astonishment, "schpike dem guns—schpike dem new guns! No, it would schpoil dem!" "Well," said the General, sharply, "what did you do?" "Do! Vy, we took dem back again, by G—d!"

MIGHWAY ROBBERY .- A very amusing ease of highway robbery occurred on Monday last, on the Red Dog road, near Gregory's saw mill. A Digger Indian was out hunting in that vicinity for game, and seeing a solitary Chinaman going in the direction of Red Dog, he ordered him to stop, and judging from the movements, also told him to throw up his hands, which he did-the Digger having drawn his rifle on him, John of course consented to obey. The Digger then went up to the Chinaman and "went through him" and succeeded in getting one dollar. The above was seen by a lady living in that vicinity, so we are informed by Mr. Gregory.-Nevada Transcript.

In the Arctic regions, where the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse at more than a mile distant. Dr. Jamieson asserts that he heard every word of a sermon at the distance of two miles.

The only way for a man to escape being found out is to pass for what he is. The only way to maintain a good character is to deserve it. It is easier to correct our faults than to conceal them.

Two men fired at an eagle at the same time and killed him. An Irishman observed, "They might have saved their powder and shot, for the fall would have killed him."

A question by a lawyer to a "rough," in court—"Did you strike the officer in his official capacity?"
Rough—Not much! I slogged him

in the jaw!"

"Are you the mate?" said a man to the Irish cook of a vessel lying in port. "No," said ke, "but I'm the man that cooks the mate."

wlow Valley Mining

At a meeting of the miners of the Meadow Valley Mining District—held at the Warm Spring—at the head of the aforesaid valley, Utah Territory, on the 18th day of March, A. D., 1864, Wm. Hamblin was called to the Chair, and Stephen Sherwood appointed Secretary. The Chairman announced the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of organizing a mining district. J. N. Vandermark moved to adopt the following Laws to govern and control the mining operations of the district, which were passed:

ARTICLE 18T. This district shall include that portion of territory situated in the Territory of Utah, as follows: Commencing at the Warm Spring at the head of Meadow Valley, Washington county, U. T., and running due south thirty miles; thence due east thirty miles; thence due west thirty miles from the aforesaid Warm Spring.

ARTICLE 2D. The extent of a claim on any quartz lode or mineral vein, shall be two hundred feet to the cisim along the lode, with a width of five hundred feet on each side of the lode, including all its dips, angles, spurs, depth, width, offshoots, out-crops, variations

lode, including all its dips, angles, spurs, depth, width, offshoots, out-crops, variations and the minerals and other valuables therein contained. The discoverer and locator of a lead shall be entitled to one claim extra, for

ARTICLE So. No person will be permitted to hold more than one claim by location on any one vein; by purchase, any number of claims can be held.

ARTICLE STR. All claims shall be measured on a horizontal line, and numbered, 1, 2 and 3,

Article from the discovery claim either way.

Article from Each Company must do one faithful days work on their claim is each month after the same shall have been located one year; on a failure to do so, the claim or claims, will be subject to re-location by any other person; provided, however, that if the Company are prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, a failure to do so, will not forfeit their claims.

ARTILE 6TH. All examinations of records must be made in the presence of the Recorder or his Deputy.

ARTICLE 7TH. Work done in any tunnel.

cut, shaft, drift, water ditch or water privilege, in good faith, shall be considered as being done on the claim owned by such person or

persons, or company.

ARTICLE STH. Every claim, whether by an individual or company, located, shall be recorded within ten days after date of location.

ARTICLE STH. All claims for gold surface diggings in this district, shall be two hundred feet in length, and two hundred feet in width.

ARTICLE 10TH. Locators on veins of coal or

ARTICLE 10TH. Locators on veins of coal or iron, shall be entitled to five hundred feet for each location, and five hundred feet additional for the discoverer; and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

ARTICLE 11TH. All locations made on water for mining, ditch, mill privileges, or for irrigation purposes, shall be respected, and the same be recorded in the book or books of the Dis-trict Recorder, and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and

be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

ARTICLE 12TH. Whenever three hundred dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any company in this district, the ground so claimed by said company, shall be deemed as belonging in fee, to the locators or company thereof and their assigns; and the same shall not be subject to location or relocation by other parties ever after, except by an tion by other parties ever after, except by an acknowledged chandonment by the company, of the ground, which shall be constructed to mean an entire abandonment after lying idle for one year, except in cases where clair

ARTICLE 18th. No person shall be permitted to vote in this district—under these faws—un-less he is a claim holder (pertaining to mining) and a resident of the district ten days previous

ARTICLE 14TH. An special election can only be called by written notices, posted up in at least three public places in the district, and signed by at least one half of the voters of the district; said notices shall be posted up by the Recorder twenty days prior to the election.

ARTICLE 16TH. It shall be the duty of the Recorder (if required by the locator) to give a certificate of the metes and bounds of each claim or number, recorded, and receive a compensation of fifty cents each: ARTICLE 14TH. An special election can only

pensation of fifty cents each.

ARTICLE 16TH. There shall be a District Recorder elected from among the miners of the district, whose duty it shall be to record all numbers of claims presented for the purpose, giving the name of each number and owner, giving the name of each number and owner, and receive a sum not exceeding one dollar from each number or owner; provided, however, that it shall not be lawful for the Recorder to record any claim that conflicts with a prior location. The Recorder shall hold his office for one year, or until his successor is chosen, which successor can only be elected by a majority of the miners present of the district.

ARTICLE 17TH. On motion of Thomas Box, Stephen Sherwood was elected Recorder for one year from this date, March 18th, A. D., 1864.

On motion, the meeting adjourned size die.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH.

Bring in Your Produce !! A. GILBERT,

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS. BILKS DRILLINGS, CALICOES, KLANNKLS

BTAPLES

Selected Expressly for this Market

GROCERIES. CANDLES, SUGARS, SOAP. HARDWARE

CROCKERY.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain

A. GILBERT

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

COMBISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc., ... etc., ... etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furmishing Goods.

The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin.

Jie!

-180

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OFF

Call

One s

One-d

Car

IN G

TELEGRAPH COAL BED \$4 per ton.

DARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this miss

Orders left at the Triegraph Office or at the Mis

THE WHITE SEE SO Great Salt Lake Cir. April 6th, 1804.

O. CLIVE

MERCHANT TAILOR Main B., opposits Town Clock, G. B. L. (
LOTHING of all kinds made and repaired a
highest style of art.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of the control of the

FOR SALE Jummy Bags, Grain Sacks and Pa Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Subsistes bouse, Salt Lake City.

ARMY PROPOSALS. Commissary Department, U. B. A. PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

C. S. I. City, Mar. Is

Challed Proposals will be received at

the U. S. Commissary of Subsistence for

of Utah in this City until the 19th day of Justinahing the following named Subsistence

Let. PRESSH MERRY.

The advertisement for Fresh Beef is with no bids will be received therefor. And, FLOUR.

Five hundred and fifty thousand (\$60,000) possite, more or less, of A No. 1 flour, in good and substantial sacks, containing 100 flowers, and subject to respection; to be delivered in such consisting and at such times as may be required, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of January, 1865.

Provided, that not less than fifty thousand (\$0,000) pounds shall be delivered during such of the months, from July to December, 1864, inclusive.

3rd, POTATOES.

Two thousand (2,000) bushels of potatos, the deliviery to commence on the last day of July 1384, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 36th day of Newmber, 1864. The delivery to be made at the Commissary Warehouse, in Great Salt Lake City, or at Camp Douglas, as the Commissary may direct.

4th. SALT.

Two hundred and fifty (250) bushels of A No. 1 fine boiled safe, in sacks, delivered on or before the lat day of November, 1864, at the Commissary Warehouse, provided that at least twenty-five (25) bushels be delivered during each of the months of July, August and September, 1864.

Salt and Potatoce will be estimated and bid for at the rate of sixty (60) pounds to the bushel.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for distribution.

Good and sufficient bonds will be required for the fulfillment of the contract or contracts, and the names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

In all cases except that of Fresh Beef, bids will be entertained for furnishing the whole or a part of the above named articles; provides such part shall set be estable in the fifty thousand (50,000) pounds Flour, two hundred and fifty (250) bushels Potatoes, fifty (69) bushels of Salt, and each bid must state specifically the articles and amount proposed to be delivered and the price.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reserve

The Government reserves to itself the right to reset any or all bids.

Bids will be rendered in duplicate.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals at the office of the undersigned, at 17.2, on Friday, the 10th day of June, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through Post-Office or sharpwise) to Capt. Chas. H. Hempstead, C. S., Grest Salt. Lake City, U. T., and endorsed Proposals for "Bost," "Flour," "Potatoes" or "Salt," as the case may be.

(CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD,
Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, District of Utah

Quartermaster's Department, U.S.A. Proposals for Fuel and Forage.

Great Salt Lake City, U. T., March 2d, 1884 SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (next door to the Post-Office) until 12 m., the 18th day of June, 1864, for furnishing the following supplies day of June, 1864, for furnishing the following superior of Quartermaster's stores, to be delivered at Cam Douglas, U.T., in such quantities as required; provide that two thirds of the whole amount of each article required, shall be delivered by the 1st day of Docesber 1884, and all to be delivered prior to June 30th, 1864.

Wood.—Four Thousand [4,000] Cords.
Hay—Two Thousand [2,000] Tons.
Onis—One Hundred Thousand [100,000] B

All the articles must be of the best quality, and bit will be required for the faithful performance the contracts, and names of sureties must accesspan each bid.

Bids will be received for furnishing the was amount of each sticle required in one bid. And has also will be received for furnishing the was amount of each article required in one bid. And has also will be received for not less than 10,000 bushes one bid.

Onts, or 300 tons of Hay, or 1,000 cords of week.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Gorezment may furnish.
Contractors and sureties will be required to take th
oath of allegtance.
The Government reserves to itself the right to reise
any or all bids.

Bidderg are requested to be present at the opening of

proposals, at my office, at 12 M., the 10th day of Juny, 1864.

Bids will be addressed [through the Post-Office of otherwise] to Capt. D. B. Stover Ass't Quarternster, Great Sait Lake City, U. T., and endersed, Proposal for "Wood," "Hay" or "Oats," as the case may be D. B STOVES.

Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster, District of Ctah.